

Description of Permitting Action

Zoetis, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as ‘Zoetis’ or ‘the permitted source’), an existing source, submitted an air quality operating permit application to renew their Class II operating permit on December 20, 2018.

This operating permit is being renewed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Article 2, Section 12 of the Lincoln-Lancaster County Air Pollution Control Program Regulations and Standards (LLCAPCPRS), as well as all other applicable provisions of the LLCAPCPRS.

Permitted Source

The operations covered by this permit include the following emissions units:

Emission Unit	SCC Code	Emission Point Description	Emission Segment Description
1-1	1-02-005-02	Boiler #2 (BOIL 0002) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	#2 Fuel Oil
1-2	1-02-006-02	Boiler #2 (BOIL 0002) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	Natural Gas
2-1	1-02-005-02	Boiler #1 (BOIL 0001) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	#2 Fuel Oil
2-2	1-02-006-02	Boiler #1 (BOIL 0001) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	Natural Gas
5-1	5-02-005-05	Pathological Incinerator (800 lb/hr)	Natural Gas
12-1	3-01-060-12	Glatt Granulator	Pharmaceutical Preparations
13-1	3-01-060-99	Dust Collector 1	Pharmaceutical Preparations
13-2	3-01-060-99	Dust Collector 2	Pharmaceutical Preparations
17-1	1-02-005-02	Boiler #301 (BOIL 0301) – 11.82 MMBtu/hr	#2 Fuel Oil
17-2	1-02-006-02	Boiler #301 (BOIL 0301) – 11.82 MMBtu/hr	Natural Gas
18-1	1-02-005-02	Boiler #302 (BOIL 0302) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	#2 Fuel Oil
18-2	1-02-006-02	Boiler #302 (BOIL 0302) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	Natural Gas
19-1	1-02-005-02	Boiler #303 (BOIL 0303) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	#2 Fuel Oil
19-2	1-02-006-02	Boiler #303 (BOIL 0303) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	Natural Gas
20-1	3-01-030-09	Synovex Fluid Bed Dryer	Ethanol
20-2	3-01-030-09	Synovex Fluid Bed Dryer	Methanol
20-3	3-01-030-09	Synovex Fluid Bed Dryer	Particulate Matter
21-1	3-01-060-99	Synovex Fume Hood	Ethanol
21-2	3-01-060-99	Synovex Fume Hood	Methanol
22-1	3-01-060-11	Synovex Dust Collector 1	Particulate Matter
23-1	3-01-060-11	Synovex Dust Collector 2	Particulate Matter
24-1	2-02-004-01	Emergency Generator GEN0023 (840 hp)	Diesel
25-1	2-02-001-02	Emergency Generator GEN0004 (200 hp)	Diesel
26-1	2-02-001-02	Emergency Generator GEN0001 (598 hp)	Diesel
27-1	2-02-001-02	Emergency Generator GEN0005 (535 hp)	Diesel
28-1	2-02-004-01	Emergency Generator GEN0007 (2200 hp)	Diesel
29-1	2-02-001-02	Emergency Generator GEN0024 (535 hp)	Diesel
30-1	2-02-004-01	Emergency Generator GEN0017 (685 hp)	Diesel
31-1	2-02-004-01	Emergency Generator GEN0018 (685 hp)	Diesel
32-1	2-02-001-02	Emergency Generator P1187 (300 hp)	Diesel

The operations covered by this permit include the following emissions units:

Emission Unit	SCC Code	Emission Point Description	Emission Segment Description
33-1	2-02-002-53	Emergency Generator GEN0010C (140 hp)	Natural Gas
34-1	2-02-002-53	Emergency Generator GEN0013 (200 hp)	Natural Gas
35-1	2-02-002-53	Emergency Generator GEN0008 (100 hp)	Natural Gas
36-1	2-02-002-53	Emergency Generator GEN0011 (100 hp)	Natural Gas
37-1	2-02-002-53	Emergency Generator GEN0010A (140 hp)	Natural Gas

Insignificant Activities

For the purposes of this operating permit, the following activities are considered insignificant sources of emissions:

Insignificant Activity	Additional Information
Ambient Space Heating	Two 350 BTU - 1.5MMBTU duct heaters in buildings on farm - 18 total buildings
Cage Washing	1.2 MMBtu/hr Boiler used for producing hot water/steam for washing animal cages, considered non-production related maintenance activity.
Walk-In Dryer (West)	Pharmaceutical compound materials are dried on trays in a walk-in dryer
Walk-In Dryer (East)	Pharmaceutical compound materials are dried on trays in a walk-in dryer
Central Services	Possible fugitive emissions from pharmaceutical preparations
Media Prep (Building #1)	Possible fugitive emissions from pharmaceutical preparations
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank	Main Tank – 17,900 gallons
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank	Generator Day Tank – 500 gallons
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank	Fire Pump Engine Day Tank – 300 gallons
Process Oil Storage Tanks	Oils for Drug Formulation – 4,400 to 9,200 gallons
Used Oil Storage Tank	Used Oil Storage – 410 gallons
Maintenance Oil Storage Tank	Various Oil Types – 750 gallons
Kitchen Grease Storage Tank	Used Kitchen Grease – 125 gallons
Cooling Tower – CT6401	Installed in 2013 – 1200 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 182 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT6402	Installed in 2013 – 1200 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 182 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0007	Installed in 1996 – 1680 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 360 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0012	Installed in 2004 – 1323 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 180 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0013	Installed in 2004 – 1323 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 180 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0018	Installed in 2011 – 1500 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 360 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0004	Installed in 1994 – 1450 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 200 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0009	Installed in 2005 – 1450 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 250 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0010	Installed in 2005 – 1450 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 250 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0014	Installed in 2009 – 1450 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 250 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0015	Installed in 2009 – 1450 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 200 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0016	Installed in 2010 – 1450 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 250 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0017	Installed in 2010 – 1450 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 200 days/yr. in service
Cooling Tower – CT0019	Installed in 2020 – 1650 gpm circulating H ₂ O rate – avg. 360 days/yr. in service

Source Description

Zoetis primarily specializes in the development and manufacturing of pharmaceuticals (e.g. medicines and vaccines) for pets and livestock. The manufacturing process involves biological processing and research in laboratory and large-scale production settings. Some on-site veterinary facilities also exist.

Zoetis has been operating as a Class II synthetic minor source because its maximum potential emissions exceed Class I (aka, *major source*) permitting thresholds, but the source has accepted limits on material use and emissions that will maintain actual emissions at levels lower than Class I thresholds.

‘Major sources’ of HAP are those with a maximum potential to emit individual HAP in excess of 10 tons per year, and total combined HAP in excess of 25 tons per year. Zoetis has agreed to accept production limits that will maintain actual emissions of HAP below Class I permitting thresholds. As a result, this facility will require a Class II operating permit, and will remain a *synthetic minor* source. Because HAP emissions are limited to less than the 10/25 ton thresholds described above, this facility will be classified as an ‘*area source*’ of HAP emissions. Emissions primarily consisting of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other criteria pollutants are emitted in low enough quantities so as to not require limiting.

Facility Regulatory Classification

- The facility is an ‘area source’ of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The facility is a synthetic minor source of criteria air pollutants in accordance with Article 2, Section 5, paragraph (A)(3) of the LLCAPCPRS.
- Emission units covered by this permit are subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Title 40, Part 60 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 60), including the following:
 - 40 CFR 60, Subpart A: NSPS General Provisions
 - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc: NSPS for Small Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units
- Emission units covered by this permit are subject to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) in Title 40, Part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 63), including the following:
 - 40 CFR 63, Subpart A: NESHAP MACT General Provisions
 - 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ: NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
- The boilers at this facility are not subject to the NESHAP MACT requirements set forth in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ (NESHAPs for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources), as these boilers meet the definition of a ‘*gas-fired boiler*’, as defined in §63.11237 of the rule.
- This facility is not subject to Appendix S of 40 CFR Part 51 (Emission Offset Interpretative Ruling).
- This facility is not subject to 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart A §52.21 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration [PSD] of Air Quality)
- This facility is not subject to 40 CFR Part 64 (Compliance Assurance Monitoring).
- This facility is not subject to 40 CFR Part 68 (Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions).
- This facility is subject to 40 CFR Part 82 (Protection of Stratospheric Ozone).

Public Participation

- Pursuant to Article 2, Section 14 of the LLCAPCPRS, the public has been notified by prominent advertisement of this permit that approves the operation of an air contaminant source. The thirty (30) day comment period has elapsed, and all comments received have been addressed.

Permitting Authority

- The permitting authority for this project is the Air Quality Program in the Environmental Public Health Division of the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD). All documents related to applications for permits to operate any emissions unit or source shall be submitted to the LLCHD at the following address.

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department
c/o Air Quality Program
3131 'O' Street
Lincoln, NE 68510-1514

Compliance Authorities

- All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the following:
Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department
c/o Air Quality Program
3131 'O' Street
Lincoln, NE 68510-1514
- If required or requested by the EPA, the owner/operator shall submit reports, tests, and/or notifications to the following: US EPA Region 7
ECAD/AB – Nebraska Air Compliance
Coordinator
11201 Renner Blvd.
Lenexa, KS 66219

Definitions

- Unless otherwise defined, or a different meaning is clearly required by context, the words and phrases, as used in this operating permit, the LLCAPCPRS, and the related appendices shall have the meanings set forth in LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 1 (Definitions).

Regulations:

I. Applicable Regulations & Requirements.

(A) The sections (§) of the LLCAPCPRS listed in Table 1-A are regulations that apply to this source:

Table 1-A: Applicable Regulations of the LLCAPCPRS

Article 1: Administration and Enforcement	
§1	Intent
§2	Unlawful Acts – Permits Required
§3	Violations – Hearings – Orders
§4	Appeal Procedure
§5	Variance
§6	Annual Fees
§7	Compliance – Actions to Enforce – Penalties for Non-Compliance
§8	Procedure for Abatement
§9	Severability
Article 2: Regulations and Standards	
§1	Definitions
§4	Ambient Air Quality Standards
§5	Operating Permits – When Required
§6	Emissions Reporting – When Required
§7	Operating Permits – Application
§8	Operating Permits – Content
§11	Emergency Operating Permits – Defense
§12	Operating Permit Renewal and Expiration
§14	Permits – Public Participation
§15	Operating Permit Modifications – Reopening for Cause
§16	Stack Heights – Good Engineering Practice (GEP)
§17	Construction Permits – When Required
§18	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)
§20	Particulate Emissions – Limitations and Standards
§23	Hazardous Air Pollutants – Emission Standards
§24	Sulfur Compound Emissions – Existing Sources – Emission Standards
§27	Hazardous Air Pollutants – Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)
§28	Hazardous Air Pollutants – MACT Emission Standards
§29	Operating Permit Emission Fees
§32	Dust – Duty to Prevent Escape Of
§33	Compliance – Time Schedule For
§34	Emission Sources – Testing – Monitoring
§35	Compliance – Exceptions Due to Startup Shutdown or Malfunction
§36	Control Regulations – Circumvention – When Excepted
§37	Compliance – Responsibility of Owner/Operator Pending Review by Director
§38	Emergency Episodes – Occurrence and Control – Contingency Plans
Appendices	
I	Emergency Emission Reduction Regulations
II & III	Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

- (B) The following sections of Lincoln Municipal Code (LMC) Chapter 8.06 are requirements of this permit:

Table 1-B: Applicable Sections of LMC Chapter 8.06: Air Pollution

Chapter	Chapter Title
§8.06.130	Odor Nuisances Prohibited
§8.06.140	Open Burning
§8.06.145	Open Burning Permits
§8.06.150	Air Pollution Nuisances Prohibited

- (C) The Federal Regulations in Table 1-C below are requirements of this permit, including those not currently delegated to the LLCHD or not yet included in the LLCAPCPRS:

Table 1-C: Applicable/Potentially Applicable Federal Regulations

40 CFR Part 60: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)	
<i>Subpart</i>	<i>Subpart Title</i>
A	General Provisions
Dc	Small Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units
40 CFR Part 61: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)	
<i>Subpart</i>	<i>Subpart Title</i>
A	General Provisions
M	Asbestos
40 CFR Part 63: NESHAP for Source Categories	
<i>Subpart</i>	<i>Subpart Title</i>
A	General Provisions
ZZZZ	Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
40 CFR Part 82: Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone	

- (D) The regulations contained within the sections (§) of the LLCAPCPRS listed in Table 1-D do not apply to this source at the time of issuance of this permit.

Table 1-D: Non-Applicable Regulations of the LLCAPCPRS

Article 2: Regulations and Standards	
§2	Major Sources – Defined
§9	General Operating Permits for Class I and II Sources
§10	Operating Pmts. for Temp. Sources & Notification of Relocation of Port. Equip.
§13	Class I Operating Permit – EPA Review – Affected States Review
§19	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality
§21	Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)
§22	Incinerator Emission Standards
§25	Nitrogen Oxides – Emissions Standards for Existing Stationary Sources
§26	Acid Rain
§3, §30, §31	Reserved

General Conditions:

- II. In accordance with paragraph (C) of LLCAPCPRS Article 1, Section 2 (Unlawful Acts – Permits Required), it is unlawful to:
 - (A) Construct or operate an air pollution source without first obtaining a permit required under the LLCAPCPRS;
 - (B) Violate any term or condition of this permit or any emission limit set in this permit; or
 - (C) Violate any emission limit or standard established in the LLCAPCPRS.
- III. Violations, hearings, and orders shall be conducted in accordance with LLCAPCPRS Article 1, Section 3 (Violations – Hearings – Orders).
- IV. Appeals shall be conducted in accordance with LLCAPCPRS Article 1, Section 4 (Appeal Procedure).
- V. In accordance with LLCAPCPRS Article 1, Section 5 (Variance), any person who owns or is in control of any plant, building, structure, process, or equipment may apply to the Director for a variance from rules or regulations. Any person who is applying for, or has obtained a variance must comply with all applicable requirements of Article 1, Section 5 of the LLCAPCPRS.
- VI. The following provisions of LLCAPCPRS Article 1, Section 6 (Fees) are applicable requirements of this permit:
 - (A) Paragraph A – This requirement applies to any person who owns or operates a source as defined in Article 2, Section 1 of the LLCAPCPRS and is required to obtain a Class I or Class II operating permit in accordance with Article 2, Section 5 of the Regulations and Standards.
 - (B) Paragraph B – Owners or operators of sources identified in paragraph (A) of this condition shall pay an annual fee as required under Article 2, Section 29. The fee shall be based on the actual emission tonnage, up to and including 4,000 tons per year for each regulated pollutant, as established in the emission inventory for the previous calendar year (see Condition XI of this permit). For purposes of this section, a pollutant that may be regulated under more than one provision of LLCAPCPRS need only be counted once. The fee shall be determined in accordance with the Fee Schedule and definitions set forth under this requirement.
 - (C) Any person subject to the requirements of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 29 who fails to submit an annual emissions inventory report when required by Article 2, Section 6 of the LLCAPCPRS shall pay an annual emission fee based on the source’s potential to emit as defined in Article 2, Section 1 of the LLCAPCPRS.
 - (D) Paragraph D – Any person or source required to obtain a construction permit under Article 2, Section 17 (with the exception of a construction permit obtained in accordance with Article 2, Section 17, paragraph (O)) shall pay a permit fee for activities included under paragraphs (D)(1)(a) through (D)(1)(f) of Section 6. The permit fee shall be charged at the rate specified in paragraph (D)(1) of Section 6. Any person required to submit fees pursuant to Section 6 shall submit the fees to the Director of the Department by check or other authorized transfer payable to the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department. The fees shall be due and payable within thirty (30) days after issuance of the permit.
 - (E) Paragraph (H) – All money collected from the permit fees, and air quality service charges provided for herein, shall be payable to the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department and shall be credited to the Air Pollution Control Fund.

- VII. The following provisions of LLCAPCPRS Article 1, Section 7 (Compliance – Actions to Enforce – Penalties for Non-Compliance) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (A) – The County Attorney or Attorney General may institute enforcement proceedings pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat., §81-1504(23) Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1508(4), or Nebr. Rev. Stat. §81-1528(2) against any person who fails to comply with the requirements of the LLCAPCPRS. Nothing in the LLCAPCPRS shall preclude the control of air pollution by resolution, ordinance, or rule, regulation, or standard not in actual conflict with the state air pollution control regulations. (Ref: Neb. Rev. Stat. §71-1631(15))
 - (B) Paragraph (B) – Any person who fails to comply with the requirements of the LLCAPCPRS or who fails to perform any duty imposed by the LLCAPCPRS shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day per violation.
 - (C) Paragraph (C) – Any person who knowingly and willfully fails to comply with the requirements of the LLCAPCPRS or who knowingly and willfully fails to perform any duty imposed by the LLCAPCPRS shall be subject to felony prosecution under Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1508(f) including a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day per violation, and up to a maximum six (6) month term of imprisonment.
 - (D) Paragraph (D) – Enforcement proceedings may include injunctive relief in court to restrain any violation that creates an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or to the environment.
- VIII. In accordance with LLCAPCPRS Article 1, Section 8 (Procedure for Abatement), if the Director has determined a violation of the Air Pollution Control Program after any hearing required hereunder or if the Director has probable cause to believe a violation has occurred, the Director shall refer the matter to the County Attorney.
- IX. In accordance with LLCAPCPRS Article 1, Section 9 (Severability), if any clause, paragraph, or section of the LLCAPCPRS shall be held invalid, it shall be conclusively presumed that the City and County would have enacted the remainder of the LLCAPCPRS not directly related to such clause, paragraph, or section.
- X. In accordance with paragraph (C) of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 5 (Operating Permits – When Required), this operating permit is issued only for the emission units included in the approved permit application.
- XI. In accordance with LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 6 (Emissions Reporting – When Required), the owner/operator shall submit completed emission inventory forms for the preceding calendar year to the Department by March 31 of each year. The inventory shall include all emissions associated with the emission units included in the ‘Permitted Source’ for the purposes of this permit. The inventory form shall be certified in accordance with Condition XII(B).
- XII. The following provisions of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 7 (Operating Permits – Application) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (B)(6) – For purposes of permit renewal, a timely application is one that is submitted at least six (6) months prior to the date of permit expiration or such longer time as may be approved by the Director after notice to the owner/operator that ensures that the permit will not expire before the permit is renewed. In no event shall this time be greater than eighteen (18) months.

- (B) Paragraph (H) – All reports and compliance certifications submitted shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- XIII. The following provisions of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 8 (Operating Permits – Content) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (C)(1) – This permit is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the date of issuance.
- (B) Paragraph (C)(2) – The conditions of an expiring permit shall continue until the effective date of a new permit, provided that the owner/operator has submitted a timely application, and the Director does not issue a new permit with an effective date before the expiration date of the previous permit.
- (C) Paragraph (D)(2)(a) – The owner/operator shall maintain records of required monitoring information, which shall include the following:
- (1) The date and place (as defined in permit), and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (2) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (3) The company or entity that performed the analyses;
 - (4) The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - (5) The results of such analyses; and
 - (6) The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
- (D) Paragraph (D)(2)(b) – The owner/operator shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least sixty (60) months from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. The owner/operator shall also maintain all records required by the Specific Conditions of this permit for a period of at least sixty (60) months from the date of origin. These records shall be readily accessible and made available for inspection upon request by the Department.
- (E) Paragraph (F) – The unchallenged permit requirements shall remain valid in the event of a challenge to any portions of the permit.
- (F) Paragraph (G)(1) – The owner/operator must comply with all conditions of the Class II permit. Any permit noncompliance shall constitute a violation of the LLCAPCPRS and the Act, and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.
- (G) Paragraph (G)(2) – It shall not be a defense for an owner/operator in an enforcement action to claim that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (H) Paragraph (G)(3) – The permit may be modified; revoked, reopened, and reissued; or terminated for cause in accordance with the provisions of LLCAPCPRS. The filing of a request by the owner/operator for a permit modification, revocation and re-issuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not supersede any permit condition.
- (I) Paragraph (G)(4) – This operating permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

- (J) Paragraph (G)(5) – The owner/operator shall furnish to the Department, within the time specified by the Department, any information requested by the Department in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing; or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the owner/operator shall also furnish to the Department, copies of records required to be kept in accordance with the permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the owner/operator may furnish such records along with a claim of confidentiality pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §84-712.05.
- (K) Paragraph (G)(6) – The owner or operator must maintain a copy of the permit application, including any supporting emission calculations or other related materials, on file at the location of the source or at the owner’s or operator’s main or corporate office.
- (L) Paragraph (G)(7) – The owner or operator must place a copy of the permit and of the letter of transmittal on file at the location of the source no later than fourteen (14) calendar days after the date of the letter of transmittal. A copy of the permit must also be placed on file at the owner’s or operator’s main or corporate office no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of the letter of transmittal.
- (M) Paragraph (J) – Conditions under which this permit may be reopened for cause, revoked and reissued, or terminated are as specified under Conditions XVI(D)-(E) of this permit.
- (N) Paragraph (L)(2) – Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the owner/operator shall allow the Department, the Administrator, or an authorized representative to perform the following:
 - (1) Enter upon the permittee’s premises at reasonable times where a source subject to a Class II operating permit is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - (2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - (3) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, pollution control equipment, including monitoring and air pollution control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
 - (4) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.
- (O) Paragraph (L)(3) – The source has indicated compliance with all applicable requirements, including the specific conditions of this permit, effective at the time of permit issuance, and shall continue to comply with these applicable requirements. The source shall meet all applicable requirements that become effective during the term of this permit in a timely manner unless a more detailed compliance schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.

- XIV. The following provisions of LLCAPCRS Article 2, Section 11 (Emergency Operating Permits – Defense) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (A) – For the purpose of a Class II operating permit, an “emergency” means any situation arising from sudden, unavoidable, and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.
 - (B) Paragraph (B) – An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of paragraph (C) below are met.
 - (C) Paragraph (C) – The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An emergency occurred and that the owner/operator can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
 - (2) The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated;
 - (3) During the period of the emergency, the owner/operator took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and
 - (4) The owner/operator submitted notice of the emergency to the Department within 2 working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.
 - (D) Paragraph (D) – In any enforcement proceeding, the owner/operator seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
 - (E) Paragraph (E) – This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
- XV. The following provisions of LLCAPCRS Article 2, Section 12 (Operating Permit Renewal and Expiration) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (B) – The expiration of an operating permit terminates the source’s right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted consistent with LLCAPCRS Article 2, Section 7, paragraphs (B)-(C).
 - (B) Paragraph (C) – The conditions of an expired operating permit shall continue until the effective date of a new permit, provided the permittee has complied with LLCAPCRS Article 2, Section 8, paragraph (C)(3), or until the application for a permit is denied. The Director shall deny the application for a permit if any of the following are true:
 - (1) The permittee is not in substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of the expired permit, or with a stipulation, agreement, or compliance schedule designed to bring the permittee into compliance with the permit;
 - (2) The Department, as a result of an action or failure to act on the part of the permittee, has been unable to take final action on the application on or before the expiration date of the permit; or

- (3) The permittee has submitted an application with major deficiencies or has failed to properly supplement the application in a timely manner after being informed of the deficiencies.

XVI. The following provisions of LLCAPCRS Article 2, Section 15 (Permit Modifications – Reopening for Cause) are applicable requirements of this permit:

- (A) Paragraph (A) – The owner/operator may request the Director to make an administrative permit amendment in writing by specifying the section of the permit that is to be changed and the reason for the change. The source may implement the changes addressed in the request immediately upon submittal of the request, subject to the Department’s final action on the request. Administrative permit amendments include any permit revision that meet the criteria established in paragraphs (A)(1)(a)-(d) of Section 15.
- (B) Paragraph (C) – The owner/operator may request a minor permit modification consistent with the procedures set forth under paragraph (C) of Section 15, provided that the modification meets the criteria established in paragraphs (C)(1)(a)-(g) of Section 15.
- (C) Paragraph (E) – Any modification not meeting the administrative permit amendment criteria in paragraph (A) of Section 15, and/or the minor permit modification criteria in paragraph (C) of Section 15 shall be processed in accordance with the provisions for a significant permit modification established in paragraphs (E)(1)-(5) of Section 15
- (D) Paragraph (F)(1) – Conditions under which this permit may be reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated during its term for cause, include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Additional applicable requirements under the Act or the LLCAPCRS, which become applicable to this source with a remaining permit term of three (3) or more years. Such reopening shall be completed no later than eighteen (18) months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions have been extended;
 - (2) Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements that become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program under Title IV of the Act;
 - (3) The Administrator determines that the permit must be revoked or reissued to assure compliance with the applicable requirements;
 - (4) The Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms and conditions of the permit; and
 - (5) The Administrator determines that an applicable requirement or applicable requirement under the Act applies which was not identified by the owner/operator in its application.
- (E) Paragraph (F)(2) – A permit may be revoked during its term for cause, including but not limited to:
 - (1) The existence at the facility of unresolved noncompliance with applicable requirements or a term or condition of the permit, and refusal of the owner/operator to agree to an enforceable schedule of compliance to resolve the noncompliance;
 - (2) The owner/operator has falsely certified or submitted false, incomplete, or misleading information to the Department or EPA;
 - (3) The Director determines that the permitted facility or activity endangers human health or the environment and that the danger cannot be removed by a modification of the permit; or

- (4) The owner/operator has failed to pay a penalty owed pursuant to court order, stipulation and agreement, or order issued by the Administrator.
 - (F) Paragraph (G) – The owner/operator may make changes to a permitted facility without a permit revision if the change is not a modification under LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Sections 18, 23, 27, or 28, the change does not require a construction permit under LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Sections 17 or 19, and the change is allowed under the applicable provisions of paragraphs (G)(1) or (G)(2) of Section 15.
 - (G) Paragraph (H) – No permit revisions shall be required under any State-approved programs providing for economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading or other similar programs or processed for changes that are provided for in the permit.
- XVII. In accordance with paragraph (A) of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 16 (Stack Heights – Good Engineering Practice), the degree of emissions limitation required of any source for control of any air pollutant shall not be affected by so much of any source’s stack height that exceeds good engineering practice or by any other dispersion technique, except as provided in paragraph (B) of Section 16.
- XVIII. Construction Permits. In accordance with paragraph (A) of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 17 (Construction Permits – When Required), no person shall cause the construction, reconstruction, or modification at any of the items specified in Article 2, Section 17 of the LLCAPCPRS without first having obtained a construction permit from the Department in the manner prescribed by the LLCAPCPRS.
- XIX. The following provisions of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 20 (Particulate Limitations and Standards) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (A) – The owner/operator shall limit the emissions of particulates from any processing machine, equipment, device or other articles, or any combination thereof to no greater than the amounts set forth in Table 20-2 of Section 20 during any one (1) hour.
 - (B) Paragraph (B) – The owner/operator shall limit the emissions of particulate matter caused by the combustion of fuel in accordance with the limits set forth in Table 20-1 of Section 20, as they apply based on heat input rating.
 - (C) Paragraph (E) – The owner/operator shall not cause or allow emissions from any emission point that are of opacity equal to or greater than twenty percent (20%), as evaluated by Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, or recorded by a continuous opacity monitoring system operated and maintained pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B, except as provided for in paragraph (D) of this condition.
 - (D) Paragraph (F) – Emission sources subject to monitoring requirements of Article 2, Section 34, paragraph (E) of LLCAPCPRS are allowed to have one six-minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven percent (27%) opacity. For the purpose of this permit, this exception applies to any unit equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) installed, calibrated, and operated in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B.
- XX. In accordance with paragraph (A)(8) of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 23 (Hazardous Air Pollutants – Emission Standards), the owner/operator shall comply with the asbestos removal requirements of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M if demolition or renovation operations are conducted in areas where asbestos is removed in quantities in excess of the applicable thresholds.

- XXI. In accordance with paragraph (A) of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 24 (Sulfur Compound Emissions – Existing Sources – Emission Standards), the owner/operator shall not cause or allow emissions of sulfur oxides from any fossil fuel burning equipment in excess of two and one-half pounds per million British thermal units (2.5 lbs/MMBtu) input, maximum two (2) hour average.
- XXII. The following provisions of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 32 (Dust – Duty to Prevent Escape Of) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (A) – The source shall not cause or permit fugitive particulate matter to become airborne in such quantities and concentrations that it remains visible in the ambient air beyond the premise where it originates.
 - (B) Paragraph (B) – The source shall not cause or permit a road, driveway, or open area to be used without applying all such reasonable measures to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne so that it remains visible beyond the premises where it originates. Such reasonable measures include but are not limited to: paving or frequent cleaning of roads, driveways, and parking lots; application of water or chemical dust suppressants; and the planting and maintenance of vegetative ground cover.
- XXIII. The following provisions of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 33 (Compliance – Time Schedule For) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (A) – Except as otherwise noted in specific emission control regulations, compliance with the LLCAPCPRS shall be according to the schedule provided under paragraphs (A)(1)-(3) of Section 33.
 - (B) Paragraph (B) – Compliance schedules requiring more than twelve (12) months to conform with applicable rules and regulations to meet National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards will be accomplished in progressive steps. A report will be made in writing to the Director within five (5) days after each step is completed.
 - (C) Paragraph (C) – Failure to meet time schedules approved in accordance with paragraphs (A)(1)-(2) of Section 33 shall constitute a violation of the LLCAPCPRS unless a request to amend the time schedule is received at least thirty (30) days before the end of any specified period approved for a particular activity. Such a request to amend the schedule shall contain the same type of information as required for the initial request for variance as described in paragraph (A)(3) of Section 33.
- XXIV. The following provisions of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 34 (Emission Sources – Testing and Monitoring) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (A) – The Department may require any person responsible for the operation of an emission source to make or have tests made to determine the rate of contaminant emissions from the source whenever it has reason to believe, on the basis of estimates of potential contaminant emissions rates from the source and due consideration of probable efficiency of any existing control device, or visible emission determinations made by an official observer, that existing emissions exceed the limitations required in the LLCAPCPRS. Such tests may also be required pursuant to verifying that any newly installed control device meets performance specifications. Should the Department determine that the test did not represent normal operating conditions or emissions, additional tests may be required. Such a requirement shall be considered as an order and subject to all administrative and legal requirements specified.
 - (B) Paragraph (B) – Required tests shall be conducted in accordance the test methods and procedures established in paragraphs (B)(1)-(7) of Section 34.

- (C) Paragraph (C) – The owner or operator of a source shall provide notice to the Department at least thirty (30) days prior to testing to afford the Department an opportunity to have an observer present. The Department may, in writing, approve a notice of less than thirty (30) days. If the testing is pursuant to an underlying requirement contained in a federal rule, the notice provisions of the underlying requirement shall apply.
 - (D) Paragraph (F) – The Director may require the owner or operator of any other emission source which is subject to the provisions of these regulations to install, use and maintain such stationary monitoring equipment as is required to demonstrate continuing compliance with any applicable emissions limitations, and to maintain records and make reports regarding such measured emissions to the Department in a manner and on a schedule to be determined by the Director.
 - (E) Paragraph (H) – Notwithstanding any other provisions of LLCAPCPRS, the following methods may be used to determine compliance with applicable requirements:
 - (1) A monitoring method approved for the source and incorporated in an operating permit pursuant to LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 8;
 - (2) Any compliance test method specified in the State Implementation Plan (SIP);
 - (3) Any test or monitoring method approved for the source in a permit issued pursuant to LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Sections 17, 19, or 27;
 - (4) Any test or monitoring method provided for in the LLCAPCPRS; or
 - (5) Any other test, monitoring, or information gathering method that produces information comparable to that produced by any method described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this condition.
- XXV. The following provisions of LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 35 (Compliance – Exceptions Due to Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction) are applicable requirements of this permit:
- (A) Paragraph (A) – Upon receipt of a notice of excess emissions issued by the Department, the owner/operator may provide information showing that the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, start-up, or shutdown.
 - (B) Paragraph (B) – The information provided by the source operator under paragraph (A) of this condition shall include, at a minimum, the information specified in paragraphs (B)(1)-(9) of Section 35.
 - (C) Paragraph (C) – The owner/operator shall submit the information specified in paragraph (B) of this condition no later than fifteen (15) days after receipt of the notice of excess emissions.
 - (D) Paragraph (D) – The owner/operator shall notify the Director, in writing, whenever a planned start-up or shut down may result in excess emissions. This notice shall be mailed, no later than ten (10) days prior to such action and shall include, but not be limited to, the information specified in paragraphs (D)(1)-(10) of Section 35.
 - (E) Paragraph (E) – The owner/operator shall notify the Director, in writing, whenever emissions due to malfunctions, unplanned shutdowns or ensuing start-ups are, or may be, in excess of applicable emission control regulations for one hour or more. Such notification shall be mailed within forty-eight (48) hours of the beginning of each period of excess emissions and shall include, but not be limited to, the information required in paragraph (D) of Section 35.

- XXVI. In accordance with LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 37 (Compliance – Responsibility of Owner/Operator Pending Review by Director), application for review of plans or advice furnished by the Director will not relieve the owner or operator of a new or modified stationary source of legal compliance with any provision of the LLCAPCPRS, or prevent the Director from enforcing or implementing any provision of the LLCAPCPRS.
- XXVII. In accordance with LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 38 (Emergency Episodes – Occurrence and Control: Contingency Plans), if and when the Director declares an air pollution emergency episode as defined in Section 38, the source shall immediately take all applicable required actions listed in LLCAPCPRS Appendix I until the Director declares the air pollution episode terminated.
- XXVIII. The owner/operator shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 82 – Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone. Affected controlled substances can be found in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A – Appendix A (Class I Controlled Substances) and Appendix B (Class II Controlled Substances). The following conditions are applicable requirements of this operating permit:
- (A) The owner/operator shall comply with the standards for labeling of products containing ozone-depleting substances pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart E:
- (1) The following must bear the required warning statement if introduced into interstate commerce pursuant to §82.106:
 - (a) All containers in which a Class I or II substance is stored or transported;
 - (b) All products containing a Class I substance; and
 - (c) All products directly manufactured with a Class I substance.
 - (2) The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.108.
 - (3) The form of the label bearing the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.110.
 - (4) No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in §82.112.
- (B) The owner/operator shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B:
- (1) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to §82.156.
 - (2) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to §82.158.
 - (3) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to §82.161.
 - (4) Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with reporting and recordkeeping requirements pursuant to §82.166. ("MVAC-like appliance" as defined at §82.152)
 - (5) Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with the leak repair requirements pursuant to §82.156.
 - (6) Owners/operators of appliances normally containing fifty (50) or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to §82.166.

- (C) If any person manufactures, transforms, imports, or exports a Class I or Class II substance at this source, the owner/operator shall ensure compliance with all requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A (Production and Consumption Controls).
- (D) If any person performs service on motor (fleet) vehicles at this source when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the MVAC, the owner/operator shall ensure compliance with all applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B (Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners). The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.
- (E) The owner/operator shall be allowed to switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative that is listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart G (Significant New Alternatives Policy Program).

Specific Conditions:

XXIX. Synthetic Minor Source Requirements. In accordance with LLCAPCRS Article 2, Section 5, Paragraph (A)(3), in order to operate as a 'synthetic minor' source of emissions, the owner/operator shall maintain compliance with the following requirements:

- (A) Emission Thresholds. In order to operate as a 'synthetic minor' source, the owner/operator must comply with emission control requirements and/or enforceable limits on operation, throughput, production, or use in order to maintain actual emissions during any consecutive twelve (12) month period at levels less than the 'major source' emission thresholds set forth in Table 29-A, below. Such requirements and limits have been established in this permit.

Table 29-A1: Major Source Emission Thresholds

Pollutant Name	Emission Limit in Tons Per Year (tpy)
Particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM ₁₀)	< 100.0 tpy
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) (calculated as nitrogen dioxide, or NO ₂)	< 100.0 tpy
Sulfur oxides (sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), sulfur trioxide (SO ₃), or combination)	< 100.0 tpy
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	< 100.0 tpy
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	< 100.0 tpy
Lead (Pb)	< 5.0 tpy
Individual Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP)	< 10.0 tpy
Total Combined Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP)	< 25.0 tpy

- (B) Monitoring, Record Keeping, and Reporting Requirements.
 - (1) Any limits on throughput/production and/or control equipment requirements set forth in this permit are designed to ensure that facility emissions remain at levels that are below the major source thresholds set forth in Table 29-A of this permit. By demonstrating compliance with all applicable limits and/or control requirements, the owner/operator shall remain a 'synthetic minor' source of air emissions.
 - (2) The owner/operator shall maintain all monitoring information and records in accordance with Conditions XIII(C)-(D) of this permit.
 - (3) The owner/operator shall report emissions of all regulated pollutants to the Department in accordance with Condition XI of this permit.

XXX. Source-Wide Requirements. The following conditions are in accordance with the requirements of Article 2, Section 8, paragraphs (M) and (O) of the LLCAPCPRS, elective requirements agreed to by the owner/operator in the approved operating permit renewal application, other applicable requirements as indicated, as well as the following construction permits:

- Construction Permit #087 issued December 23, 1996
- Construction Permit #088 issued December 23, 1996
- Construction Permit #089 issued December 23, 1996
- Construction Permit #090 issued December 23, 1996
- Construction Permit #091 issued December 23, 1996
- Construction Permit #092 issued December 23, 1996
- Construction Permit #093 issued December 23, 1996
- Construction Permit #094 issued December 23, 1996
- Construction Permit #087A issued March 21, 1997
- Construction Permit #088A issued March 21, 1997
- Construction Permit #089A issued March 21, 1997
- Construction Permit #090A issued March 21, 1997
- Construction Permit #091A issued March 21, 1997
- Construction Permit #093A issued March 21, 1997
- Construction Permit #094A issued March 21, 1997
- Construction Permit #092A issued March 14, 2004
- Construction Permit #162 issued June 1, 2013

(A) Operating Requirements, Throughput Limits, and/or Work Practice Standards:

- (1) The owner/operator shall operate the emission units set forth in Table 29-A (below) each as a *'gas-fired boiler'* as defined in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ §63.11237. In the event that the owner/operator operates any of the boilers in a manner inconsistent with the definition of a *'gas-fired boiler'*, the owner/operator shall comply with all applicable requirements set forth under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ.

**Table 30-A1: Emission Units Conditionally Exempt
from 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ**

Emission Unit (EU)	Emission Unit Description
1-1/1-2	Boiler #2 (BOIL 0002) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr
2-1/2-2	Boiler #1 (BOIL 0001) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr
17-1/17-2	Boiler #301 (BOIL 0301) – 11.82 MMBtu/hr
18-1/18-2	Boiler #302 (BOIL 0302) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr
19-1/19-2	Boiler #303 (BOIL 0303) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr

- (2) The owner/operator shall limit the combustion of No. 2 fuel oil in the emission units set forth in Table 30-A2 (below) to the respective quantities as designated. The No. 2 fuel oil combustion limits established under this condition are applicable to any consecutive 12-month period.

Table 30-A2: Emission Units Subject to No. 2 Fuel Oil Combustion Limits

Emission Unit (EU)	Emission Unit Description	No. 2 Fuel Oil Combustion Limit
1-1/1-2	Boiler #2 (BOIL 0002) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	100,000 gallons
2-1/2-2	Boiler #1 (BOIL 0001) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	100,000 gallons
17-1/17-2	Boiler #301 (BOIL 0301) – 11.82 MMBtu/hr	100,000 gallons
18-1/18-2	Boiler #302 (BOIL 0302) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	100,000 gallons
19-1/19-2	Boiler #303 (BOIL 0303) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	100,000 gallons

- (3) In accordance with Construction Permit No. 092A issued April 13, 2004, the owner/operator shall limit the type of fuels combusted in the emission units set forth in Table 30-A3 (below) to natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil.

Table 30-A3: Emission Units Subject to Restrictions on Fuels Combusted

Emission Unit (EU)	Emission Unit Description
1-1/1-2	Boiler #2 (BOIL 0002) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr
2-1/2-2	Boiler #1 (BOIL 0001) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr

- (4) The owner/operator shall limit emission unit throughputs to the respective quantities set forth in Table 30-A4 below. The throughput limits established under this condition are applicable to any consecutive 12-month period.

Table 30-A4: Emission Units Subject to the Throughput Limit Requirements

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description	Throughput Limit
12-1	Glatt Granulator	6,757 tons of SRM
13-1	Dust Collector 1	2.301×10 ⁶ tons of SRM
13-2	Dust Collector 2	255,700 tons of SRM
^A – SRM = Solid Raw Material NOTE: The throughput limits set forth in this table are derived from the approved application, as well as the following Construction Permits: #087A, #088A, #089A, #090A, and #091A.		

- (5) In accordance with Construction Permit No. 092A issued April 13, 2004, the owner/operator shall limit the sulfur content of any fuel oil combusted in the emission units set forth in Table 30-A1 of this permit to no more than 0.1%, by weight.
- (6) The owner/operator shall operate Emission Unit 5-1 (Pathological Incinerator) in accordance with the applicable requirements set forth in Article 2, Section 22, paragraph (A)(14) of the LLCAPCPRS, and also in accordance with the provisions set forth in Construction Permit No. 094A issued March 21, 1997. These requirements include, but are not limited to the following:
- (a) The incinerator shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer’s instructions or other acceptable operating practices.
 - (b) The owner/operator shall limit the types of wasted disposed of in the incinerator to the following:

- (i) *Pathological waste* as defined in Article 2, Section 1 of the LLCAPCPRS;
 - (ii) Animal feed;
 - (iii) Animal feces;
 - (iv) Non-PVC plastic containers used to handle, transport, contain, or contaminated by any of the waste types listed in paragraphs through above; and
 - (v) Other waste types upon receipt of the Director’s written approval.
- (c) The owner/operator shall not use the incinerator to dispose of any of the following waste types:
- (i) *Solid waste* as defined at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart E §60.51;
 - (ii) *Municipal solid waste* as defined at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea §60.51a;
 - (iii) *Chemotherapeutic waste* and *Low-level radioactive waste* as defined at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec §60.51c;
 - (iv) *Hospital/Medical/Infectious waste* as defined in Article 2, Section 1 of the LLCAPCPRS;
- (d) The maximum burn rate shall be limited to no greater than 800 lbs/hr. The hourly capacity of the incinerator is based on an average 8 hour burn cycle with normal burn-down period. Capacity may vary, depending on consistency of refuse, method of loading, and frequency of loading. The burning capacity shall be the manufacturer’s or designer’s guaranteed maximum rate or such other rate as may be determined by the Director in accordance with good engineering practice.
- (e) The quantity of waste incinerated shall be limited to no greater than 3,504 tons during any consecutive 12 month period.
- (f) Except during startup, the temperature of the secondary combustion chamber shall be maintained at no less than 1,400 °F during operation.
- (g) Instructions for proper operation shall be posted on site and written certification that each operator has read these instructions, understands them and intends to comply, shall be kept on record.
- (h) The incinerator shall meet the design criteria as set forth in the definition of ‘incinerator’ in Article 2, Section 1 of the LLCAPCPRS and shall meet the additional requirement that the products of combustion be vented through an adequate stack, duct, or chimney.
- (7) The owner/operator shall limit operation of the emission units set forth in Table 30-A7 (below) to no more than 450 hours per generator during any consecutive 12-month period.

Table 30-A7: Emission Units Subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description
24-1	Emergency Generator GEN0023 (840 hp)
25-1	Emergency Generator GEN0004 (200 hp)
26-1	Emergency Generator GEN0001 (598 hp)
27-1	Emergency Generator GEN0005 (535 hp)
28-1	Emergency Generator GEN0007 (2200 hp)
29-1	Emergency Generator GEN0024 (535 hp)
30-1	Emergency Generator GEN0017 (685 hp)

Table 30-A7: Emission Units Subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description
31-1	Emergency Generator GEN0018 (685 hp)
32-1	Emergency Generator P1187 (300 hp)
33-1	Emergency Generator GEN0010C (140 hp)
34-1	Emergency Generator GEN0013 (200 hp)
35-1	Emergency Generator GEN0008 (100 hp)
36-1	Emergency Generator GEN0011 (100 hp)
37-1	Emergency Generator GEN0010A (140 hp)

(B) Emission Limits and Emission Control Requirements.

- (1) The owner/operator shall limit particulate emissions from all affected emission units in accordance with Condition XIX(A) of this permit. Affected emission units under this requirement include those listed in Table 30-B1, as follows.

Table 30-B1: Emission Units Subject to the Particulate Limit Requirements

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description	Particulate Emission Limit
12-1	Glatt Granulator	3.45 lbs/hr
13-1/13-2	Dust Collectors	12.66 lbs/hr
20-3	Fluid Bed Dryer	0.59 lbs/hr

- (2) The owner/operator shall limit particulate emissions from all affected emission units in accordance with Condition XIX(B) of this permit. Affected emission units under this requirement include those listed in Table B-2 below.

Table B-2: Emission Units Subject to the Particulate Limit Requirements

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description	Particulate Emission Limit
1-1/1-2	Boiler #2 (BOIL 0002) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	0.484 lbs/MMBtu
2-1/2-2	Boiler #1 (BOIL 0001) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	0.484 lbs/MMBtu
17-1/17-2	Boiler #301 (BOIL 0301) – 11.82 MMBtu/hr	0.577 lbs/MMBtu
18-1/18-2	Boiler #302 (BOIL 0302) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	0.569 lbs/MMBtu
19-1/19-2	Boiler #303 (BOIL 0303) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	0.569 lbs/MMBtu

- (3) The owner/operator shall limit sulfur oxide emissions from all affected emission units in accordance with Condition XXI of this permit. Emission units subject to this emission limit are included in Table 30-B3 below.

Table 30-B3: Equipment Subject to the Sulfur Oxide Emission Limit

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description
1-1/1-2	Boiler #2 (BOIL 0002) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr
2-1/2-2	Boiler #1 (BOIL 0001) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr
17-1/17-2	Boiler #301 (BOIL 0301) – 11.82 MMBtu/hr
18-1/18-2	Boiler #302 (BOIL 0302) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr
19-1/19-2	Boiler #303 (BOIL 0303) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr

- (4) The owner/operator shall limit the opacity of particulate emissions from all affected emission units in accordance with Condition XIX(C) of this permit. Emission units subject to this emission limit are included in Table 30-B4 below.

Table 30-B4: Emission Units Subject to the Opacity Limit Requirements

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description	Segment Description
1-2	Boiler #2 (BOIL 0002) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	No. 2 Fuel Oil
2-2	Boiler #1 (BOIL 0001) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr	No. 2 Fuel Oil
5-1	Pathological Incinerator	Natural Gas
17-2	Boiler #301 (BOIL 0301) – 11.82 MMBtu/hr	No. 2 Fuel Oil
18-2	Boiler #302 (BOIL 0302) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	No. 2 Fuel Oil
19-2	Boiler #303 (BOIL 0303) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr	No. 2 Fuel Oil
NOTE: The opacity requirements for the emission units set forth in this table are derived from Construction Permits #092A and #094A .		

- (5) The owner/operator shall limit the opacity of particulate emissions from all affected emission units in accordance with Condition XIX(C) of this permit. Emission units subject to this emission limit are included in Table 30-B5 below.

Table 30-B5: Emission Units Subject to the Opacity Limit Requirements

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description
12-1	Glatt Granulator
13-1	Dust Collector 1
13-2	Dust Collector 2
22-1	Synovex Dust Collector 1
23-1	Synovex Dust Collector 2
NOTE: The opacity requirements for the emission units set forth in this table are derived from the following Construction Permits: #087A, #088A, #089A, #090A, #091A, and #162.	

- (6) In accordance with Article 2, Section 22, paragraph (A)(14)(a) of the LLCAPCPRS, the owner/operator shall limit particulate matter emissions from Emission Unit 5-1 (Pathological Incinerator) to no more than 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) of exhaust gas, corrected to 12% carbon dioxide (CO₂).
- (7) The owner/operator shall limit particulate matter emissions to the respective quantities set forth in Table 30-B7 below. The emission limits established under this condition are applicable to any consecutive 12-month period.

Table 30-B7: Emission Units Subject to the Emission Limit Requirements

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description	Particulate Emission Limit
12-1	Glatt Granulator	14.9 tons
13-1	Dust Collector 1	2.906 tons
13-2	Dust Collector 2	0.323 tons
NOTE: The emission limits set forth in this table are derived from the following Construction Permits: #087A, #088A, #089A, #090A, and #091A.		

- (8) In accordance with the provisions set forth in Construction Permit No. 162 issued June 1, 2013, the owner/operator shall limit the emissions of methanol (CAS: 67-56-1) from

Emission Units 20 (Fluid Bed Dryer) and 21 (Fume Hood) to less than five thousand (5,000) pounds during any consecutive 12-month period.

- (9) The owner/operator shall control particulate matter emissions to the respective control efficiencies set forth in Table 30-B9 below. The required control equipment shall be operated at all times the associated emission units are operating, and shall maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications, as well as the Preventative Maintenance Plans for each control device.

Table 30-B9: Emission Units Subject to the Emission Control Requirements

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description	Control Device	Minimum Control Efficiency
12-1	Glatt Granulator	Disposable Panel Filters & Wet Scrubber	26%
13-1	Dust Collector 1	HEPA Filters	99%
13-1	Dust Collector 2	HEPA Filters	99%
20-1	Fluid Bed Dryer	HEPA Filters (EU 22-1 & 23-1)	99.97%
NOTE: The control equipment and minimum control efficiencies set forth in this table are derived from the approved application, as well as the following Construction Permits: #087A, #088A, #089A, #090A, #091A, and #162.			

(C) Monitoring Requirements.

- (1) In accordance with LLCAPCRS, Article 2, Section 8, paragraph (L)(5), compliance with the particulate emissions rates indicated in paragraphs (B)(1) and (B)(2) of this condition shall be determined by use of technically valid engineering calculations including, but not limited to, the emissions factors for fuel combustion equipment presented in the 5th edition of AP-42.
- (2) In accordance with LLCAPCRS, Article 2, Section 8, paragraph (L)(5), compliance with the sulfur oxide emission limit set forth in Condition XXI of this permit, as it applies to the emission units in Table 30-B3 of this permit, shall be determined by use of technically valid engineering calculations including, but not limited to, the emissions factors for fuel combustion equipment presented in the 5th edition of AP-42.
- (3) In accordance with LLCAPCRS, Article 2, Section 8, paragraph (L)(5), compliance with the opacity limit indicated in Condition XIX(C) of this permit shall be demonstrated for the emission units set forth in Table 30-B4 of this permit by conducting periodic 6-minute visible emission surveys. For the purposes of this permit, 6-minute visible emissions surveys shall be conducted as follows:
 - (a) The owner/operator shall conduct visible emission surveys for EU 5-1 (Pathological Incinerator) once during each calendar month. The visible emission surveys shall be conducted after completion of startup (i.e. after secondary combustion chamber reaches normal minimum operating temperature of 1,400 °F). Visible emission surveys are not required for calendar months during which EU 5-1 is not operated.
 - (b) The owner/operator shall conduct visible emission surveys for Emission Units 1, 2, 17, 18, and 19 (Boilers #2, #1, #0301, #0302, and #0303) once during each calendar month that each emission unit is operated on No. 2 fuel oil. The visible emission surveys shall be conducted after completion of startup. Visible emission surveys are not required for those boilers for which no operation on No. 2 fuel oil occurs during the calendar month.

- (c) The person(s) conducting the visible emissions survey shall conduct the survey in accordance with EPA Test Method 22 in Appendix A-7 to 40 CFR Part 60.
- (d) If visible emissions are detected for less than 5% (less than 18 total seconds) the person(s) conducting the visible emissions survey shall record the observation and no further action shall be taken.
- (e) If visible emissions are detected for 5% or more (18 seconds or more) of the survey time, the person(s) conducting the visible emissions survey shall either:
 - (i) Complete the necessary initial corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions no later than one (1) hour after excess visible emissions are detected, and proceed with the actions specified under paragraph XXX(C)(3)(f) of this condition; OR
 - (ii) A qualified observer, who has fulfilled the certification requirements set forth under EPA Test Method 9 in Appendix A-4 of 40 CFR Part 60, shall conduct a formal EPA Test Method 9 observation no later than two (2) hours after visible emissions are detected. If the owner/operator elects to perform an EPA Test Method 9 observation, the owner/operator shall proceed with the actions specified under paragraph XXX(C)(3)(g) of this condition.
- (f) If corrective action is performed, the person(s) conducting the visible emissions survey shall record the corrective action taken and perform a 6-minute follow-up visible emissions survey using EPA Test Method 22 to ensure that the corrective action addressed the excess visible emissions. The follow-up survey must be initiated no more than one (1) hour after completion of the initial visible emission survey. Once the follow-up visible emissions survey is complete, the person(s) conducting the survey shall proceed as follows:
 - (i) If visible emissions are detected for less than 5% (less than 18 total seconds) of the follow-up survey time, the observer shall record the observation and no further action is required; OR
 - (ii) If visible emissions are detected for 5% or more (18 total seconds or more) of the follow-up survey time, the owner/operator must perform a 6-minute EPA Test Method 9 observation and proceed with the corrective actions specified in paragraph XXX(C)(3)(g) of this condition.
- (g) Upon completion of a formal 6-minute EPA Test Method 9 observation, the following actions shall be taken:
 - (i) If the result of a single, 6-minute EPA Test Method 9 observation is less than 20% opacity, the observer shall record the observation and no further action is required; OR
 - (ii) If the result of a single, 6-minute EPA Test Method 9 observation is equal to or greater than 20% opacity, the owner/operator shall:
 - (iii) Submit a report of excess emissions to the LLCHD within 48 hours in accordance with the requirements of Article 2, Section 35 of the LLCAPCPRS; AND
 - (iv) Take the necessary corrective action to reduce opacity to below 20% and perform a follow-up Method 9 observation no later than one (1) hour after the initial Method 9 observation detected opacity equal to or greater than 20%. The owner/operator shall take the following actions based on the follow-up Method 9 observation:

1. If the follow-up Method 9 observation detects an opacity less than 20% opacity, the observer shall record the corrective actions taken and the results of the follow-up Method 9 observation;
 2. If the follow-up Method 9 observation detected opacity equal to or greater than 20%, the owner/operator shall immediately cease operation of the emission point and not resume until corrective actions are taken to reduce opacity to below 20%. The owner/operator shall record corrective actions taken during shut-down and perform a formal Method 9 observation within thirty (30) minutes of completion of the next startup. The owner/operator shall repeat the actions specified in paragraph XXX(C)(3)(g) of this condition until occurrences of excess opacity have been eliminated.
- (h) If the observer is unable to conduct the visible emissions survey, or a subsequent EPA Test Method 9 observation, due to visual interferences caused by other visible emission sources (e.g. fugitive emissions during high wind conditions), extreme weather conditions (e.g. fog, heavy rain, or snow which impair visibility), or operations that occur after dark, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet, and conduct a follow-up visible emissions survey as soon as conditions allow.
- (i) Opacity monitoring is not required during startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, or during load/performance testing.
- (4) The owner/operator shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit requirements set forth under paragraph (B)(5) of this condition by maintaining Preventive Maintenance Plans for each of the control devices associated with the emission units set forth in Table 30-B5 of this permit. These plans shall be developed and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
- (5) Within fifteen (15) days of the end of each calendar month, the owner/operator shall demonstrate compliance with the hourly burn rate limit in paragraph (A)(6)(d) of this condition. The owner/operator shall divide the quantity of waste burned in each burn cycle (in pounds) by the duration of each burn cycle (in hours) to determine the actual burn rate in units of pounds per hour.
- (6) For Emission Unit 5-1 (Pathological Incinerator), the owner/operator shall demonstrate compliance with the particulate emission standard in paragraph (B)(6) of this condition, and the secondary combustion chamber temperature requirement in paragraph (A)(6)(f) of this condition in accordance with the following:
- (a) The secondary combustion chamber shall be equipped with a device capable of recording temperature at least once every fifteen (15) minutes.
 - (b) The owner/operator shall use the temperature recording data to calculate hourly average temperatures.
- (7) Within fifteen (15) days of the end of each calendar month, the owner/operator shall calculate the following for the previous calendar month:
- (a) Total quantity of waste combusted in Emission Unit 5-1;
 - (b) Solid Raw Material throughput and particulate matter emissions from each emission unit set forth in Table 30-B7 of this permit;
 - (c) Emissions of individual HAPs associated with Emission Units 20 (Synovex Fluid Bed Dryer) and 21 (Synovex Fume Hood); and

- (d) Emissions of total combined HAPs associated with Emission Units 20 (Synovex Fluid Bed Dryer) and 21 (Synovex Fume Hood).
- (8) Within fifteen (15) days of the end of each calendar month, the owner/operator shall calculate the rolling twelve (12) month totals for each of the following by adding the total for each calendar month to the totals for the preceding eleven (11) calendar months:
 - (a) Total quantity of waste combusted in Emission Unit 5-1;
 - (b) Solid Raw Material throughput and particulate matter emissions from each emission unit set forth in Table 30-B7 of this permit;
 - (c) Emissions of individual HAPs associated with Emission Units 20 (Synovex Fluid Bed Dryer) and 21 (Synovex Fume Hood); and
 - (d) Emissions of total combined HAPs associated with Emission Units 20 (Synovex Fluid Bed Dryer) and 21 (Synovex Fume Hood).
- (D) Record Keeping Requirements.
 - (1) The owner/operator shall maintain records of all rolling twelve (12) month throughput totals required under paragraph (C)(8) of this condition.
 - (2) The owner/operator shall maintain copies of the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all VOC- and HAP-containing materials.
 - (3) The owner/operator shall maintain the following records for Emission Unit 5-1 (Pathological Incinerator):
 - (a) The quantity of waste burned in each burn cycle;
 - (b) The type(s) of waste burned in each burn cycle; and
 - (c) The duration of each burn cycle.
 - (4) The owner/operator shall maintain records of all visible emissions observations required pursuant to paragraph (C)(3) of this condition. These records shall contain all required data elements set forth under Condition XIII(C) of this permit.
 - (5) The owner/operator shall maintain records of the amount of No. 2 fuel oil combusted in each of the emission units set forth under Table 30-A2 of this permit during each calendar year.
 - (6) The owner/operator shall maintain records of the hours of operation for each of the emission units set forth under Table 30-A7 of this permit during each calendar year.
 - (7) The owner/operator shall maintain records of malfunctions for any particulate matter control devices that exhaust outside the building. For the purpose of this condition, routine maintenance and repairs are not considered malfunctions.
 - (8) The owner/operator shall maintain records of all activities required under the Preventative Maintenance Plans for all required control equipment, as referenced under paragraph (C)(4) of this condition. These records may be kept in electronic format, and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
 - (9) The owner/operator shall maintain all records required under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, as referenced in Table 30-F2 **Error! Reference source not found.** under paragraph (F)(2) of this condition.
 - (10) The owner/operator shall maintain all records required under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, as referenced in Table 30-G1b under paragraph (G)(1)(b) of this condition.
 - (11) If required due to a change in boiler subcategory, the owner/operator shall maintain all records required under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ, as referenced in Table 30-G2b under paragraph (G)(2)(b) of this condition.

- (12) All records required by this permit must be kept to verify the operation and efficiency of all federally enforceable controls, such as limits to production or the installation and operation of emission control equipment. All records must be retained on-site in accordance with Condition XIII (Parts (C) & (D)) of this permit. The source shall maintain all records necessary to verify compliance with the synthetic minor source emission limits set forth in Table 29-A under Condition XXIX(A) of this permit.

(E) Reporting Requirements.

- (1) In accordance with LLCAPCPRS Article 2, Section 6, the owner/operator shall report the following on an annual basis. Reported throughputs shall be based on the previous calendar year.
- (a) Combustion of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil associated with the emission units set forth in Table 30-B3 of this permit. For the purpose of this condition, the owner/operator may combine the natural gas combustion totals for these emission units.
 - (b) Tons of waste combustion associated with Emission Unit 5-1 (Pathological Incinerator).
 - (c) Solid Raw Material throughput totals and emissions of PM10 associated with the emission units set forth in Table 30-B1 of this permit;
 - (d) Emissions of VOCs associated with Emission Units 20 (Fluid Bed Dryer) and 21 (Fume Hood);
 - (e) Emissions of individual HAPs associated with Emission Units 20 (Fluid Bed Dryer) and 21 (Fume Hood); and
 - (f) Emissions of total combined HAPs associated with Emission Units 20 (Fluid Bed Dryer) and 21 (Fume Hood).
- (2) Upon request, the owner/operator shall report any and/or all emission totals, material use totals, fuel use totals, or material composition data as deemed necessary by the Director.
- (3) The owner/operator shall submit all reports required under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, as referenced in Table 30-F2 under paragraph (F)(2) of this condition.
- (4) The owner/operator shall submit all reports required under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, as referenced in Table 30-G1b under paragraph (G)(1)(b) of this condition.
- (5) If required due to a change in boiler subcategory, the owner/operator shall submit all reports required under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ, as referenced in Table 30-G2b under paragraph (G)(2)(b) of this condition.

(F) Requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) set forth in Title 40, Part 60 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 60).

- (1) The owner/operator shall maintain compliance with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A (General Provisions) as they relate to the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.
- (2) The owner/operator shall operate EU 1 (Boiler #2), EU 17 (Boiler #0301), EU 18 (Boiler #0302), and EU 19 (Boiler #0303) in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc (NSPS for Small Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating Units). The provisions cited in Table 30-F2 below (referenced by section number and name, and paragraph only) apply to Emission Units 1, 17, 18, and 19:

Table 30-F2: Applicable Requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc for Emission Units (EU) 1, 17, 18, and 19

Section (§)	Section Description	Applicable Paragraphs
§60.40c	Applicability and Delegation of Authority	(a)-(d)
§60.41c	Definitions	Entire section
§60.42c	Standard for Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	(d), (g), (h)(1), (i)
§60.44c	Compliance and Performance Test Methods and Procedures for Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	(h)
§60.46c	Emission Monitoring for Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	(e)
§60.48c	Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements	(a), (d), (e)(1)-(2), (e)(11), (f)(1), (g), (i), (j)
NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, all sub-paragraphs included under the respective paragraphs of Subpart Dc listed above are also included as applicable requirements of this permit.		

- (3) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A Requirements. The owner/operator shall be responsible for identifying and complying with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A (NSPS General Provisions) as they apply pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc referenced herein.
- (G) Requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (Source Category NESHAPs) set forth in Title 40, Part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 63).
 - (1) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Requirements.
 - (a) The emission units subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)) are set forth in Table 30-G1a below:

Table 30-G1a: Emission Units Subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description
24-1	Emergency Generator GEN0023 (840 hp)
25-1	Emergency Generator GEN0004 (200 hp)
26-1	Emergency Generator GEN0001 (598 hp)
27-1	Emergency Generator GEN0005 (535 hp)
28-1	Emergency Generator GEN0007 (2200 hp)
29-1	Emergency Generator GEN0024 (535 hp)
30-1	Emergency Generator GEN0017 (685 hp)
31-1	Emergency Generator GEN0018 (685 hp)
32-1	Emergency Generator P1187 (300 hp)
33-1	Emergency Generator GEN0010C (140 hp)
34-1	Emergency Generator GEN0013 (200 hp)
35-1	Emergency Generator GEN0008 (100 hp)
36-1	Emergency Generator GEN0011 (100 hp)
37-1	Emergency Generator GEN0010A (140 hp)

- (b) The owner/operator shall operate the emission units set forth in Table 30-G2a of this permit in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The provisions cited in Table 30-G2b below (referenced by section number and name, and paragraph only) are applicable requirements of this permit:

Table 30-G1b: Applicable Requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ

Section (§)	Section Name	Applicable Paragraphs
§63.6580	Purpose	Entire section
§63.6585	Applicability	(a), (c), (d)
§63.6590	Affected Sources	(a)(1)(iii)
§63.6595	Compliance Dates	(a)(1), (c)
§63.6603	Emission Limits, Operating Limits, and Other Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE at Area Sources of HAP Emissions	(a), also see items 4 and 5 in Table 2d of Subpart ZZZZ
§63.6604	Fuel Requirements for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) RICE	(b)
§63.6605	General Compliance Requirements	Entire section
§63.6625	Monitoring, Installation, Collection, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements	(e)(3), (f), (h), (i), (j)
§63.6640	Demonstrating Continuous Compliance with Emission Limits, Operating Limits, and Other Requirements	(a), (b), (e), (f), also see item 9 in Table 6 of Subpart ZZZZ
§63.6655	Record Keeping Requirements	(a)(1)-(2), (d), (e)(2)-(3), (f)(2)
§63.6660	Record Retention Requirements	Entire section
§63.6665	Applicable General Provisions	Entire section, also see Table 8 of Subpart ZZZZ
§63.6670	Implementation and Enforcement	Entire section
§63.6675	Definitions	Entire section
NOTES: (1) Unless otherwise specified, all sub-paragraphs of the applicable paragraphs set forth above are incorporated as applicable requirements. (2) If compliance with the notification requirements incorporated above has already been demonstrated, the owner/operator is not required to submit additional notifications.		

(2) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ Requirements.

- (a) The emission units set forth in Table 30-G2a below are conditionally exempt from 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ (Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers at Area Sources) in accordance with §63.11195 paragraph (e) of Subpart JJJJJ.

Table 30-G2a: Emission Units Subject Conditionally Exempt from 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ

Emission Unit (EU) #	Emission Unit Description
1-1/1-2	Boiler #2 (BOIL 0002) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr
2-1/2-2	Boiler #1 (BOIL 0001) – 25.10 MMBtu/hr
17-1/17-2	Boiler #301 (BOIL 0301) – 11.82 MMBtu/hr
18-1/18-2	Boiler #302 (BOIL 0302) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr
19-1/19-2	Boiler #303 (BOIL 0303) – 12.55 MMBtu/hr

- (b) If any of the emission units set forth in Table 30-G2a above is operated in such a manner that it does not meet the definition of a 'gas-fired boiler', as defined in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ §63.11237, the owner/operator must comply with the applicable provisions of Subpart JJJJJ referenced in Table 30-G2b below.

Table 30-G2b: Applicable Requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJ

Section (§)	Section Name	Applicable Paragraphs
§63.11193	Applicability	Entire section
§63.11194	Affected Sources	(a)(1), (b), (f)
§63.11196	Compliance Dates	(a)(1), (a)(3)
§63.11200	Subcategories	(c)
§63.11201	Required Standards	(b), (d)
§63.11205	General Compliance Requirements	(a)
§63.11210	Initial Compliance Requirements & Dates	(c), (h), (j)(2)-(3)
§63.11214	Initial Compliance Demonstration for Work Practice Standards, Emission Reduction Measures, and Management Practices	(b), (c)
§63.11223	Demonstrating Continuous Compliance with Work Practice Standards and Management Practices	(a)-(c)
§63.11225	Notification, Reporting, and Record Keeping Requirements	(a)-(d), (g)
§63.11235	Applicable General Provisions	Entire section, also see Table 8 of Subpart JJJJJ
§63.11236	Implementation and Enforcement	Entire section
§63.11237	Definitions	Entire section
NOTES: (1) Unless otherwise specified, all sub-paragraphs of the applicable paragraphs set forth above are incorporated as applicable requirements. (2) If compliance with notification requirements incorporated above have been demonstrated, owner/operator is not required to submit additional notifications.		

- (3) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A Requirements. Owner/operator shall be responsible for identifying and complying with applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A (General Provisions) pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ referenced herein.

(H) Other Requirements.

- (1) Any control or monitoring equipment that may be necessary for compliance with the LLCAPCPRS or any similar requirements of the federal EPA shall be installed within the time period or by the date specified in the applicable rule or regulation.
- (2) The owner/operator shall make no modifications to the equipment covered by this permit that could potentially affect emissions of air contaminants without the written approval of the LLCHD. This condition also applies to any changes made during installation that alter the plans/specifications presented in the permit application.
- (3) Any modification of the operational documents must have prior approval from the Department. The source shall provide all necessary information to validate the modification, including, but no limited to, additional engineering, modeling, and ambient air quality studies.

END OF PERMIT CONDITIONS

Attachment A

Applicable Requirements under Federal Regulations

Disclaimer: The information provided in this attachment represents relevant and applicable standards and requirements as those standards and requirements exist on the date of issuance of this permit. This attachment is for informative purposes. The owner/operator is responsible for maintaining on-going compliance with all applicable requirements under the LLCAPCPRS, as well as any applicable requirements established in the Code of Federal Regulations. Any modifications to requirements set forth in the LLCAPCPRS or the Code of Federal Regulations that revise any standard contained herein shall take precedence over the standards referenced in this attachment, and it is the duty of the owner/operator to achieve and maintain compliance with any revised standards.

Applicable Requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (4Z): Source Category NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)	
Section (§)	Applicable Paragraph(s) and Associated Requirements
§63.6580	(a) Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.
§63.6585 (a), (c), (d)	You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand. (a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition. (c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source. (d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.
§63.6590 (a)(1)(iii)	This subpart applies to each affected source. (a) <i>Affected Source.</i> An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand. (1) <i>Existing stationary RICE.</i> (iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.
§63.6595 (a)(1), (c)	(a) <i>Affected Sources.</i> (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations and other requirements no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI

Applicable Requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (4Z): Source Category NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)	
Section (§)	Applicable Paragraph(s) and Associated Requirements
	<p>RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than October 19, 2013.</p> <p>(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.</p>
<p>§63. 6603 (a) (also see items 4 and 5 in Table 2d of Subpart ZZZZ)</p>	<p>Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.</p> <p>(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart that apply to you.</p>
<p>§63. 6604 (b)</p>	<p>(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate an existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.</p>
<p>§63. 6605</p>	<p>(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart that apply to you at all times.</p> <p>(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.</p>
<p>§63. 6625 (e)(3), (f), (h), (i), (j)</p>	<p>This subpart applies to each affected source.</p> <p>(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:</p> <p>(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.</p> <p>(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing</p>

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	<p>emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.</p> <p>(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.</p> <p>(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.</p> <p>(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.</p>
§63.6640 (a), (b), (e), (f)	<p>(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.</p>

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(also see item 9 in Table 6 of Subpart ZZZZ)	<p>(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE</p> <p>(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.</p> <p>(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.</p> <p>(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.</p> <p>(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).</p> <p>(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local</p>

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	<p>standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. (iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. <p>(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p> <p>(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system. (ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator. (B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region. (C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines. (D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

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	(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.
§63.6655 (a)(1)-(2), (d), (e)(2)-(3), (f)(2)	<p>(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.</p> <p>(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).</p> <p>(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.</p> <p>(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.</p> <p>(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;</p> <p>(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.</p> <p>(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.</p> <p>(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) through (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.</p> <p>(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.</p>
§63.6660	<p>(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).</p> <p>(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.</p> <p>(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).</p>
§63.6665 (see Table 8 of Subpart ZZZZ)	Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements

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	of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.
§63.6670	<p>(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by EPA or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.</p> <p>(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.</p> <p>(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g). (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90. (5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).
§63.6675	<p><i>Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:</i></p> <p>Alaska Railbelt Grid means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and the City of Seward Electric System.</p> <p>Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source per part 63.</p> <p>Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.</p> <p>Backup power for renewable energy means an engine that provides backup power to a facility that generates electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 42.45.045(l)(5) (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).</p> <p>Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.</p>

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	<p>CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).</p> <p>Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.</p> <p>Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.</p> <p>Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.</p> <p>Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation; (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart. (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i). <p>Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.</p> <p>Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.</p> <p>Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.</p> <p>Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.</p> <p>Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.</p>

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	<p>(1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.</p> <p>(2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §63.6640(f).</p> <p>(3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §63.6640(f)(4)(i) or (ii).</p> <p>Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.</p> <p>Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.</p> <p>Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.</p> <p>Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.</p> <p>Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes “rich” glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The “lean” glycol is then recycled.</p> <p>Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.</p> <p>Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.</p> <p>ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.</p> <p>Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.</p> <p>Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.</p> <p>Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.</p>

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	<p>Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.</p> <p>Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.</p> <p>Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control; (2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated; (3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and (4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated. <p>Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.</p> <p>Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.</p> <p>Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NOX) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NOX, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.</p> <p>Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (i.e., remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source</p>

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	<p>category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.</p> <p>Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.</p> <p>Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.</p> <p>Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.</p> <p>Potential to emit (PTE) means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).</p> <p>Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.</p> <p>Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.</p> <p>Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.</p> <p>Remote stationary RICE means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Stationary RICE located in an offshore area that is beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters. (2) Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this definition. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A pipeline segment with 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline. Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy. (ii) The pipeline segment does not lie within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. The days and weeks need not be consecutive. The building or area is considered occupied for a full day if it is occupied for any portion of the day.

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	<p>(iii) For purposes of this paragraph (2), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.</p> <p>(3) Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have 5 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a 0.25 mile radius around the engine. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.</p> <p>Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.</p> <p>Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.</p> <p>Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NOX (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.</p> <p>Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.</p> <p>Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.</p> <p>Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.</p> <p>Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart P of this part, that tests stationary RICE.</p> <p>Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.</p> <p>Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput</p>

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	<p>equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.</p> <p>Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.</p> <p>Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.</p> <p>Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.</p>

Attachment B

The following regulations have been determined to be specifically non-applicable to this source. The reason for non-applicability for each regulation is stated as follows:

Regulation Citation	Emission Unit/ Equipment	Reason for Non-Applicability
40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K and Ka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17,900 gallon Main Fuel Oil Storage Tank 500 gallon Generator Day Tank 300 gallon Fire Pump Engine Day Tank 4,400-9,200 gallon Process Oil Storage Tanks 410 gallon Used Oil Storage Tank 750 gallon Maintenance Oil Storage Tank 125 gallon Kitchen Grease Storage Tank 	These tanks are smaller than the 40,000 gallon applicability thresholds set forth in Subparts K and Ka.
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17,900 gallon Main Fuel Oil Storage Tank 500 gallon Generator Day Tank 300 gallon Fire Pump Engine Day Tank 4,400-9,200 gallon Process Oil Storage Tanks 410 gallon Used Oil Storage Tank 750 gallon Maintenance Oil Storage Tank 125 gallon Kitchen Grease Storage Tank 	These tanks are smaller than the 75 m ³ (19,813 gallon) applicability threshold set forth in Subpart Kb.
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	All Boilers	All boilers at this source are smaller than the 250 MMBtu/hr heat input rating applicability threshold set forth in Subpart D.
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	All Boilers	This source is not considered an electric utility.
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	All Boilers	All boilers at this source are smaller than the 100 MMBtu/hr heat input rating applicability threshold set in Subpart Db.
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	EU #2– Boiler #1	Boiler was installed prior to June 9, 1989.
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec	EU #5-1	The incinerator burns waste meeting the definition of ‘pathological waste’, and in accordance with the preamble to Subpart Ec, pathological waste is considered an ‘excluded waste’, even if it meets the definition of ‘medical/infectious waste’ set forth in Subpart Ec.
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGG	Facility-Wide	This regulation applies only to pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities that are ‘major sources’ of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). Zoetis is not a major source of HAPs.